

decker, a Fifth Avenue curio dealer, who was arrested last night charged with a plot to blow up the Welland Canal to prevent the shipment of men and munitions to the allies, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton and held in \$50,000 and \$100,000 bail respectively. They will be examined on Jan. 12. Bail for both was furnished by the American Surety Company.

As it is believed that the greater part of the confidential documents which Scheindl abstracted from the vaults of the National City Bank are in the safe of the Hamburg American Line at No. 45 Broadway, the police announced their intention to obtain an order to-day for the opening of the safe.

Scheindl's arrest is the fourth in the latest round-up of German secret agents in this country by the Federal authorities, aided by the New York police. At the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters it was said to-day that there was certainty of other arrests within a few hours.

In addition to the arrest of Scheindl, detectives to-day made the discovery of documents in the office of Koenig which bore out in detail the story told by George Fuchs of No. 630 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street of trips he had made to the Welland Canal in Canada, which, it is alleged, the enemies of the Allies had determined to wreck.

The arrest of Scheindl, who is twenty-seven years old and married, was made by Police Captain Tunney and Detectives Barnett, Walsh and Sterrett. Both Scheindl and his wife took the arrest with the greatest coolness. Detective Barnett, who made the actual arrest, went to the Scheindl home at 6 o'clock this morning and took his prisoner to a hotel in Harlem where Capt. Tunney was waiting.

There Scheindl was questioned searchingly. He admitted taking certain documents from the files of the National City Bank, and when his pockets were searched there were found in them a cablegram in duplicate to the bank from the Banque Belge Pour Etrangers. Its message was in relation to communicating with the Hudson Trust Company of New York concerning a shipment of 2,000 rifles. Scheindl admitted that he had taken the cablegram from the bank yesterday.

Under the inquiry of Capt. Tunney and his detectives Scheindl confessed that he was a German reservist and that when the war began he reported at the German Consulate in this city with other Germans. There he was told that he would be needed later. Last May he went to the Manhattan Hotel with another German, he said, and there was introduced to Paul Koenig.

When Koenig learned that he was in the National City Bank, he said, he was told that he could be of the greatest help to those who had Germany's welfare at heart. It was explained to him what he could do, and Scheindl said that since that time he has been taking cablegrams and other documents from the records of the bank and turning them over to Koenig.

For a long time the police grilled Scheindl, and when at last he was taken to Police Headquarters to be locked up preparatory to arraignment in Centre Street Police Court, Capt. Tunney said that Scheindl, with ready access to the records of the bank, was in a position to learn much about the shipment of war supplies to the allies upon vessels which later caught fire at sea.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES LONG AFTER KOENIG.
As soon as Scheindl was arrested the National City Bank was notified and to-day the records will be checked to learn in detail just what messages and information Scheindl secured.

Track of Scheindl was obtained by the police during their shadowing of Koenig, in checking up papers found in the office of Koenig. Chief of Police of the Hamburg-American Line, and from information given by George Fuchs, a distant relative of Koenig.

For months the Federal authorities sought information against Koenig. Of late they have been particularly interested in the Welland Canal plot. Recently they received word that Koenig and Fuchs had had a disagreement. Detective Vincent Correll, whose mother and father are Germans, was assigned to "get next" to Fuchs. It was not until last Monday that he succeeded in doing this, and when he got information which resulted in the arrest of Koenig, Richard Emil Lyndecker, a dealer in curios at No. 54 Fifth Avenue, Frederick Metzler and Scheindl.

When the police searched Koenig's office they found written records of trips to the Welland Canal, with dates and other data, just as Fuchs had stated, and other documentary corroboration of the story he had related to the detectives.

GOT MANIFEST OF MINNEHAHA, WHICH CAUGHT FIRE.
When Scheindl was arraigned before

Magistrate Nolan the latter asked Detective Barnett, maker of the short affidavit on which the defendant was held, what was behind the arrest beyond the charge of purloining papers from the National City Bank and selling them.

"When Koenig and Lyndecker were arrested," the detective replied, "they stated that Scheindl had supplied them with valuable confidential information, including abstracts of the manifests of vessels carrying cargoes destined for the Allies. We ascertained that Scheindl had furnished them with the manifest of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which sailed from here with a large consignment of munitions and which took fire at sea on July 7 last after an explosion aboard."

"We believe that many of the documents supplied by Scheindl are now in a safe at the office of the Hamburg-American Line at No. 45 Broadway, and we are making application for the opening of that safe."

When Koenig and Lyndecker were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood, representing the Government, explained to the Commissioner that the Federal Grand Jury was investigating the case against the two defendants and asked for an adjournment until Jan. 12, which was granted.

Counsel for the two protested against the bail demanded as excessive, saying that they were ready to furnish \$25,000 apiece, and that this was all the bail asked in the Fuchs case.

"But we regard this as of far more importance than the Fuchs case," replied Mr. Wood. "We want the full amount of bail asked."

"Here are countries at each other's throats," Commissioner Houghton said, "and we are trying our very best to be neutral. The United States is spending large sums to prevent just such actions as are charged here—preparing means for a military enterprise against a country with which we are not at war."

"It might be possible for these defendants to run away if they were under even \$100,000 bail. I feel they should be put under sufficient bond to recompense the Government for its expenditures in matters of this sort and to put a stop to the activities of those who come over here to foment plots."

WASHINGTON CONSIDERS CASE AGAINST KOENIG OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Justice department officials to-day indicated that the evidence in the case of Paul Koenig and others arrested to-day in New York is perhaps the most important which has come into the hands of the government concerning violations of neutrality. A succession of telegrams to agents all through the east were sent out from the department this morning. These telegrams are believed to deal with the Koenig case.

Steps will be taken to have agents keep under surveillance all of the alleged German agents on the list taken from Koenig. Chief of Police of the Bureau of Investigation, who is understood to be directing the case, was expected back in Washington late to-day.

HEARSES OF SLAYER AND SLAIN PART NEAR GRAVE
Triple Funeral at House of Ex-Fireman Schaeffer, who Shot His Family.

Some two hundred persons stood in the rain this morning in Forty-second Street, Corona, and watched the triple funeral resulting from the act of Frederick Schaeffer, a pensioned city fireman, who killed himself after killing his mother-in-law and his daughter Anna.

They saw the funeral hearses go different ways. That which contained the body of Schaeffer went to Lutheran Cemetery followed by a single coach. In the latter rode Paul and Elizabeth Schaeffer of Union County, brother and sister of the dead man.

Behind the white hearse which carried the body of little Anna and the black one which contained the body of her grandmother, Mrs. Annie Bray, several carriages trailed, and by floral pieces. Grandmother and child were laid in the same grave at St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria. There were two services in the house, both conducted by Rev. Arthur G. Roberts of Grace Church, Corona.

Mrs. Schaeffer, wife of the suicide, is in St. John's Hospital at Hunters Point, where she was taken from the bullet wounds inflicted by her husband.

ERIE RAILROAD CASHIER HELD FOR THEFT OF \$4,000

Jersey City Alleged Poolroom Keeper Also Arrested After Robbery of Christmas Fund.

Charged with stealing \$4,000 of a Christmas fund which was to have been distributed Monday to employees of the Erie Railroad, John J. Brownrigg, an assistant cashier in the office of the railroad, was arrested to-day in his home, No. 205 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. Charles Goode, owner of an alleged pool room in Jersey City, where it was claimed Brownrigg lost much of the money, was also arrested, charged with receiving stolen goods.

The fund from which the money is said to have been taken was known as the Terminal Relief Association. The railroad employees contributed to it during the year and it was customary to divide the money just before Christmas.

Brownrigg was held with Goode for examination.

Auto Runs Down Two Boys.
Arnold Kabbal, six years, of No. 443 East Eleventh Street, and Pietro Gor, seven, of No. 517 East Eleventh Street, were running west across Avenue opposite No. 174, to-day when they were knocked down by a small automobile owned by the Franklin Marble Company, No. 316 East Twenty-second Street. Dr. Padlock of Bellevue treated the Kabbal boy for contusions, and the Gor boy for a laceration on his head.

TEXT OF THE AUSTRIAN NOTE DENIES BLAME FOR ANCONA

(Continued From First Page.)

Cabinet on this unusual path, since it by no means possesses authentic knowledge of all of the pertinent correspondence of the Government of the United States, nor is it of the opinion that such knowledge might be sufficient for it in the present case, which, insofar as it is informed, is in essential points of another nature than the case or cases to which the Government of the United States seems to allude.

"The Imperial Royal Government may therefore leave it to the Washington Cabinet to formulate the particular points of law against which the commanding officer of the submarine is alleged to have offended on the occasion of the sinking of the Ancona."

"The Government of the United States has also seen fit to refer to the attitude which the Berlin Cabinet assumed in the above-mentioned correspondence. The Imperial and Royal Government finds in the much esteemed note no indication whatever of the intent with which this reference was made. Should, however, the Government of the United States thereby have intended to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature existed for the Imperial and Royal Government with respect to the juridical consideration of the affair in question this Government must, in order to preclude possible misunderstandings, declare that as a matter of course it reserves to itself full freedom of maintaining its own legal views in the discussion of the case of the Ancona."

"In having the honor to have recourse to the kindness of his excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, with the most respectful request to be good enough to communicate the foregoing to the American Government, and on this occasion to state that the Imperial and Royal Government, in no less degree than the American Government and under all circumstances, most sincerely deplors the fate of the innocent victims of the incident in question. The undersigned at the same time avails himself of this opportunity to renew the expression of his most distinguished consideration to his excellency the Ambassador."

"BURIAN."

Austrian Report on Ancona on Which U.S. Based Demands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—As if in answer to the request of the Austrian Government for the proofs upon which the United States demand in the Ancona case, the following text of the Austrian Admiralty's report on the sinking was given out by the State Department:

"Official Austro-Hungarian Admiralty reports foreign press spreads false reports about the sinking of the Ancona, which took place as follows: The submarine fired one shot before the steamer's prow, upon which the steamer fled full speed, according to the order of the Italian authorities, which runs: 'Flee or sink submarine.'"

"Submarine pursued steamer and continued firing. Steamer stopped only when hit several times. Submarine allowed forty-five minutes to abandon steamer, where panic reigned, but only small number of boats lowered, and occupied principally by crew. Great number of boats, probably sufficient for saving all passengers, remained unoccupied after fifty minutes. After fifty minutes submarine in presence of other approaching steamer, submerged and torpedoed Ancona, which sank after further forty-five minutes."

"If passengers lost life this was by crew's fault, because steamer tried to escape when she received order for stopping, and then the crew only saved themselves, not passengers. Foreign press reports that submarine fired on lifeboats is a mendacious invention. When steamer stopped submarine ceased firing."

The despatch of a second note was determined upon late yesterday after President Wilson and his Cabinet had considered the official text of the Austrian reply to the first American communication. It was regarded as wholly unacceptable to the American Government.

Baron Zveidnek, Charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, conferred with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to-day and soon afterward had a conference with Secretary Lansing. The Charge was understood to have received more instructions from his Government. The veracity of at least one of the American saved from the Ancona, who made an affidavit is being attacked.

2,000 WAITERS GO OUT IN LOWER MANHATTAN; PLAN BIG HOTEL STRIKE

Two thousand waiters employed in restaurants in the section south of Fourteenth Street and east of Lafayette Street, in Manhattan, walked out on a strike at 12:30 o'clock to-day.

This number includes about 55 per cent of union men employed in that district, 35 per cent of the employers having already signed a new agreement, which calls for a sixty-hour week and a 10 per cent increase in wages. The agreement was sent to 600 employers Monday from the headquarters of the Waiters' Union, at No. 12 St. Mark's Place.

According to William Sacks, of No. 204 Grand Street, one of the employers who refused to sign the new agreement, the trouble hinges around the waitress question. He declares that the intent of the union is to standardize wages for waiters and waitresses, which he says is impossible.

"Girls will naturally work for less money, but they draw a whole lot more business than the men. A girl can make more money on a \$3-a-week salary than a man can on \$7. This is attributed to the tip they get."

"The idea of those in charge of the strike is to standardize the work. If a girl works up a good station (two or three tables in a restaurant) where she has her own patronage) the union would give everybody a chance at that station, so that the wages of everyone would be uniform. No man with any sense of business is going to abide by an agreement of that kind."

H. Kleinman, Secretary of the Waiters' Local Union No. 1, declared that the calling of the strike is the first step in a general plan to bring all the waiters of the city into one powerful union organization.

"We couldn't very well tie up the whole city with a general strike," he added, "so we are taking the city piecemeal. After we settle up this section we will go through the same procedure in the hotel district from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street. We expect to get to this in about two weeks."

To Prevent The Grip.
Cold and Grip-Like Runny Quinses removed. There is only one "BACILO OIL-NINE." A. W. Grove's signature on box, glass, and day.

TWO UNDER ARREST IN PLOT TO BLOW UP THE WELLAND CANAL.



\$5,000 BRIBE NOT 'PROMISED' FOR WOOD, DECLARES PROUT
(Continued from First Page.)

losing the Union presidency and remained there until last October. He told of the long and expensive litigation between the Union Switch and Signal Company and the General Railway Signal Company over new patents on a system of controlling switches and signals with alternating electric currents. The Union won in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J.; then made a compromise, retaining 75 per cent of the business done under the patent and the General accepting 25 per cent as its share. This agreement was made in October, 1910, and will continue until 1925.

Col. Prout added one detail which throws a strong light on the bitterness between the Union and the General companies. The agreement includes the provision that either company doing more than its agreed share of business must pay a penalty of 20 per cent to the other. So the General company, with the rich Fourth Avenue subway contract in hand—the biggest ever made—has to pay a heavy tribute to the Union, which has not got a subway contract since it fired Commissioner Wood's friend Johnson.

(By Senator Thompson) What was the real meaning of that agreement? A. The protracted litigation was making a heavy cost on our business.

Q. It did prevent any other company from competing with these two companies? A. Yes, because these two owned the patents.

Q. You have met Mr. Uptegraft from time to time? A. Only occasionally; never by appointment.

Q. You knew the Union Company and the General Company had bid for the Fourth Avenue contract? A. Yes.

Q. Did you know the General Company's bid was higher? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever discuss that point with any of the Union people? A. Never.

Col. Prout swore he never heard any discussion of the hearings Commissioner Wood held in the Fourth Avenue case.

Q. Did you know when the Union and the General were to bid for the Fourth Avenue contract? A. I heard in a general way.

Q. Did you know the Federal Company was the low bidder on the contract? A. Yes. That was a matter of general information. It was in the air.

"Theoretical?" laughed Senator Thompson.

MIDDY STREET EXPLOSION.
Manhole Cover Hurled Five Stories as Lafayette St. Conduit Ignited.

The cover of a manhole over the conduit carrying the trunk lines of the Edison Company at Lafayette and White Streets, blew off with a terrific explosion at 12:30 o'clock to-day. The iron rose to the level of the fifth story of the Hungerford Building and fell, breaking into pieces at the feet of Police Officer Schine of the Elizabeth Street station. Flames poured out of the opening for half an hour, until the current was shut off.

Officers of the Edison Company, aided by firemen, partly smothered the burning insulation of the cables by dumping sand on the fire. The explosion was caused by gas in the conduit ignited by sparks of a short circuit, due to water leaking in.

NOORDAM DOCKS IN FOG.
Braving the thick fog which hung over the inner harbor to-day, the Noordam of the Holland-America Line felt her way up the North River at 11:30 o'clock and docked at Hoboken. She carried 120 cabin passengers and a large number of second and third. Among the latter were 150 Roumanian women who had managed to keep just ahead of the hostilities in their native land until they reached a point of safety where funds could be provided for them to sail for America.

"Y—yes," affirmed Col. Prout solemnly.

Q. Did you ever discuss that point with any of the Union people? A. Never.

Col. Prout admitted that there are more than 1,500 patents for automatic speed control systems and that none of them has yet been found satisfactory. Yet the Fourth Avenue contract was awarded to the General Railway Signal Company on the ground that it had a superior system of automatic speed control.

Q. Was that a sufficient ground upon which to award a contract? A. I should say that they would be justified in placing such a contract with a highly responsible signal company.

Q. Did you hear of any one representing any company meeting with Commissioner Wood while this matter was pending? A. No, sir.

DENIES BRIBE WAS PROMISED TO WOOD.
Col. Prout contradicted Solomon O. Levinson's testimony that he had promised to pay Commissioner Wood a bribe of \$5,000, or that Johnson had made a promise to pay it.

Q. Who called the meeting of the Board of Directors? A. I—uh—think I did. Yes, I did. I considered that I should bring that matter to the Board of Directors so that we might define our policy.

Q. (By Senator Thompson) To make a policy for your company to pay a bribe to a Public Service Commissioner. A. I do not say I would vote for such an act. It would be up to the board.

Q. Was it the policy of the Union Company to bribe a Public Service Commissioner? A. (Very virtuously) No, sir.

Q. Did you vote to pay the bribe? A. No—no!

Col. Prout was very hazy as to the details of that meeting of the directors.

"Look here, we are much annoyed," exclaimed Senator Thompson. "That was the day you lost your \$25,000 job. Don't you remember the details?"

"Yes," said Col. Prout.

"Then give them to us," urged the Senator.

"Why, am I not—uh—answering all the questions?" asked Col. Prout in sweet Jim-Ham-Lewis tones. But he kept on dodging, shifting and fencing just the same.

"TOWING" WOOD MEANT "STRINGING" HIM.
Q. What did you mean by your instructions to Sidney G. Johnson to "tow Wood along"? A. Why—er—uh—I meant—

(By Assemblyman Burr)—String him along!

Col. Prout (solemnly): Ah—yes—ah—string him along.

Q. How long before the meeting had the directors known of the proposition to give Wood the \$5,000? A. Oh, I should say from ten days to two weeks.

Q. Was there any opposition to it? A. Ah—well, I should say no; none. And yet, perhaps—

Q. (By Senator Lawson) Did you and the directors discuss at the Duquesne Club meeting how a payment should be made? A. Oh, no; I will not say we discussed that.

Q. And yet you all knew that such a proposition was before you? A. Yes.

Q. Was any suggestion made then to drop Johnson? A. Oh, no.

"The simple fact is that there was a small contract (Centre Street loop) to be followed by a larger contract (Fourth Avenue contract), which we desired to get. The company getting the first contract would be in a strong strategic situation toward the next. So it was important to decide what we should do with Commissioner Wood, who had the matter in charge. We could not decide to do anything, but put it up to the full board."

Q. (By Senator Thompson) If the board had voted to pay Commissioner Wood the \$5,000 would you have gone ahead and bribed the Commissioner? A. Ah—er—is it fair to ask me that question? Well, honest Injun, I do not think I would do it. I would resign first.

Col. Prout volunteered that in his opinion all the directors present at the Duquesne Club would have voted no. Indeed, all the directors would have voted no. He himself expressed no opinion.

"Then what was the necessity of calling a directors' meeting?" asked Senator Thompson.

"It was so important a matter that the full board had to act on it. And I may say they were very indignant."

Q. Do you want us to believe that you were dismissed by them because you dared to bring up that bribery proposition? A. Ah—er—yes.

Col. Prout declared that he had negotiated the contract for the speed control system now in use in the Interborough Railway, the present New York subway system.

Bank Reserve \$185,000,000.
The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$185,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$29,257,819 from last week.

WILSON A GODFATHER ON HIS WEDDING DAY

Stands Sponsor for His Granddaughter, Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, at Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Little Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, the only granddaughter of President Wilson, to-day enjoyed the honor of being christened on her grandfather's wedding day. She is named after Mrs. McAdoo's mother, the President's first wife, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, christened the child, who is seven months old.

President Wilson was godfather and Mrs. Francis Sayre, the President's other married daughter, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, were godmothers. Eleanor is the only child christened in the White House during the present Administration. The christening was held in the Blue Room. In addition to the President there were present at the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo, Margaret Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, Mrs. Anne Howe, the President's sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, and the Misses Nona and Sallie McAdoo.

WILSON BUSY WITH STATE AFFAIRS ON HIS WEDDING DAY
(Continued from First Page.)

Extra police officers have been detailed to watch the home and none but the guests will be allowed to approach the entrance after 8 o'clock.

President Wilson will dine at the White House at 7 P. M., and leave for the Galt home shortly before 8 o'clock, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, and his cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

About the White House to-day there was a noticeable stir. The servants moved with alacrity, furnishing up the interior as if to welcome immediately the new mistress. At the Executive Offices the wedding announcements were being prepared for the mail. They will go to every one appearing on the official list of the White House—all the Ambassadors, Ministers, Congressmen, Senators and friends of the President and Mrs. Galt who are customarily invited to the functions at the mansion during the social season.

Now and then the bustle about the grounds was enhanced by the appearance of an auto express wagon bearing the last loads of gifts.

At the home of Mrs. Galt there was the greatest activity. Decorators and florists were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the simple but beautiful surroundings within which the wedding ceremony will be performed to-night. In the kitchen, occasionally personally directed by Mrs. Galt herself, dairies for the wedding supper were being prepared.

And through it all, Mrs. Galt's colored maid, who came to Washington many years ago with her, then a bride for the first time, was moving around with her usual ease and competency, seeing nothing was left undone in preparations for this big event.

Following the wedding the President and his bride will leave immediately on the honeymoon. The only person to accompany the President and his bride on the wedding trip will be his private stenographer, Charles Swom.

The destination continued a secret during the day, although it was stated on good authority it would be a place in the South.

The only matter standing in the way of an uninterrupted wedding trip was the threatened crisis with Austria. Should any emergency arise while the President is away requiring an immediate conference with Secretary Lansing arrangements already have been made for a speedy trip by the Secretary to the President's honeymoon retreat.

The probable list of guests to be at the wedding follows:

Of the President's family—His three daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, with Mr. Sayre and Mr. McAdoo; the President's brother, Joseph Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson and Miss Alice Wilson, and his sister, Mrs. Anne Howe, with her daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. Cottrill and little Miss Josephine Cottrill, and his cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

Of Mrs. Galt's family—Her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling; her three sisters, Mrs. Matthew H. Maury of Annapolis, Md.; Mrs. Alexander H. Galt and Miss Bertha Bolling of Washington; her five brothers, John Randolph Bolling, Richard Wilmer Bolling and Julian B. Bolling, all of Washington; Dr. William E. Bolling of Lexington, Ky.; and Rolfe E. Bolling of Panama; her brother-in-law, Alexander H. Galt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Galt; and three sisters-in-law, Mrs. Rolfe E. Bolling of Panama, Mrs. Richard Wilmer Bolling and Mrs. Julian B. Bolling, both of Washington.

ONLY FOUR GUESTS OUTSIDE THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
Others will be Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, and Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon, the young friend of Mrs. Galt, with whom she has travelled much. Two of Mrs. Galt's friends, both of whom were given for the Pan-American scientific Congress, and on Jan. 7 comes the Pan-American reception at the White House.

The duration of the wedding trip is another topic of conjecture, the one thing certain being that they will return before Jan. 6, as on that date the President is to attend one of the functions given for the Pan-American scientific Congress, and on Jan. 7 comes the Pan-American reception at the White House.

BARK ASHORE IN FOG ON THE JERSEY COAST
The Pero d'Alemquer Hits on Upper End of Barnegat Bay, but Crew Stays on Board.

The Portuguese bark Pero d'Alemquer, from Lisbon to New York, with a cargo of cork, went ashore in the fog before daybreak to-day a mile and a half south of Mantoloking, N. J., off the upper end of Barnegat Bay. The bark ploughed into the outer bar about 250 yards from low tide line. Her signals were seen by Keeper Howard Horner of the Mantoloking Coast Guard Station and Keeper W. S. Simpson of the Chadwick Station.

During the morning the breakers, lashed by a 25-mile wind out of the southwest, had gone down enough so that Horner was able to take a boat out of the bark. Capt. Barros reported the vessel resting easily and in no danger unless the wind should shift into the east. He has a crew of twenty-two men, but said he did not think it necessary for them to leave the bark.

Word was sent to Dundas, Whorff & Co., agents of the Pero d'Alemquer, at No. 90 Broad Street, asking that a wrecking tug be sent. The agents also had the cutter Seneca sent to her.

BOY LOST 5 DAYS IN SNOW.
BUTLER, N. J., Dec. 18.—Cyrus Stickle, sixteen years old, a student at the Butler High School, has been missing since Monday, and it is now thought he has been buried in a snow drift along the road between New Foundland and Canistota.

Stickle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stickle of Canistota. Monday afternoon he started out to walk home with several companions. Stickle parted from the others and set out alone to cover the four miles between New Foundland and his home. That was the last seen of him.

DIED.
FAY.—On Friday, Dec. 17, JOSEPH FAY, beloved son of Mary A. Fay and Patrick Fay, died at his home, 108 Bedford St., Brooklyn. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.
LOST.—Black ink suit Friday morning at Manhattan Terrace; suitable reward. 40 Hamilton Terrace.

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